

1 1. A method to perform dual, sequential
2 diagnostic testing of the heart on the same
3 patient, with each half of the dual testing having
4 two parts, the first part being a baseline study and
5 the second part being the use of stress means
6 designed to exercise the heart during the second
7 part of the initial half of the dual test, and
8 immediately after its completion, de novo d-
9 ribose is administered for one hour or longer,
10 whereupon, the same two-part test is repeated as
11 the second half of the dual test.

1 2. The method of claim 1 in which from 12 to
2 60 grams or more of de novo d-ribose is
3 administered by mouth following completion of
4 the initial half.

1 3. The method of claim 1 in which stress can
2 be elicited by physical exercise to induce the
3 heart to contract more rapidly.

1 4. The method of claim 1 in which stress by
2 chemical inotropic means can be used to induce
3 the heart to contract more rapidly.

1 5. The method according to claim 4 in
2 which dobutamine is the chemical agent.

1 6. The method of claim 1 in which more than 60
2 grams of d-ribose are administered during and
3 after the test.

4 7. The method of claim 1 in which the various
5 stress scanning tests of the heart include but are
6 not limited to electrocardiographs,
7 echocardiographs, thallium scintigraphy, PET
8 (positron emission tomography) scanners, CT
9 (computerized tomography) scanners and MRI
10 (magnetic resonance imaging) scanners and
11 electron beam imaging scanners.

12 8. The method of claim 7 in which
13 electrocardiograph and sphygmotonograph
14 electrodes are attached to the patient and used for
15 monitoring purposes.

16 9. The method of claim 1 in which intravenous
17 infusion of d-ribose is used for at least one half
18 hour.

19 10. The method of claim 1 in which the heart
20 function having been improved diagnostically by
21 de novo d-ribose, said d-ribose is continued
22 therapeutically afterwards.

23 11. The method in which the minimum
24 practical levels of de novo d-ribose dosage is

3 determined by serial imaging studies, each
4 following the other by more than 24 hours,
5 showing the degree of myocardial contractility
6 for a given dosage of d-ribose, for which any
7 non-invasive, immediately sequential imaging
8 procedure for the heart can be used.

1 12. The method of claim 7 in which the
2 determination of the heart rate and blood pressure
3 is done manually.

1 13. The method of claim 7 in which the Philips
2 Medical Systems' electrocardiographs are used
3 for the testing.

1 14. The method of claim 7 in which Holter
2 monitor means are used as conventionally used
3 on only one person for 24 to 48 hours.

1 15. The method of claim 13 in which the Holter
2 monitor is one of the Zymed 1810 family of
3 recorders using Windows.

1 16. The method of claim 13 in which said
2 scanning is done at fitness and health clubs.

1 17. The method of claim 1 in which when said
2 baseline scanning is reported as normal, the
3 baseline is repeated serially until an abnormality
4 occurs and then the d-ribose protocol followed.

1 18. The method of claim 14 in which when the
2 Holter monitor is not used as conventionally
3 used, the software is written for intentional
4 sequential interrupting of the scanning so that
5 multiple individuals can be scanned on one unit
6 for recording, retrieval and storage over an
7 elapsed time period that could last up to 48 hours
8 of total although continually interrupted use.

1 19. The method according to claim 1 in which
2 the ribose part of the test is done first and the
3 baseline afterwards.

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